THE URGEST DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE,

The Only Objection Made Was That It Might Be Construed as Authority to Retain Vol-uniteers in the Service for a Longer Period Than That for Which They Enlisted.

WARRINGTON, Dec. 8.-The House to-day passed the Urgent Deficiency bill, making ppropriations for the military and naval establishments for the last six months of the current fiscal year, reported to the House on Tuesday. It had been expected that it would give rise to an extended debate on the conduct of the war, but this subject was not touched Objection to the measure was confined to the point that the appropriation for the pay volunteers up to June 30 might be construed as authority to retain them in service for a mer period than that for which they had enlisted under the terms of the act authorizing establishment of the volunteer army. The bill was increased by the sum of \$3,000,000 for ingent fund for the army and the sum of \$432,500 additional appropriations for the Ordnance Department. This makes the total for the military and navy establishments

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) called up the bill immediately after the reading of the journal and moved that the House go into committee cf the whole for its consideration. This was agreed to and Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) took the

Mr. Cannon made no effort to limit the debate, which he began with the statement that the bill was necessary, as the appropriations for war purposes expired by their terms on Dec. 31. The bill carried a total of \$66,281,for the six months ending June 30 next, made available out of the unexpended balances of resent appropriations remaining on hand Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.) inquired if the

bill made any provision for continuing the volunteer army after the establishment of

Mr. Cannon-The bill does not treat of that subject at all. If the army is mustered out, of course the appropriations would not be ex-

pended.

Mr. Bayers (Dem., Tex.) said that the bill was framed upon the theory that the services of the present volunteer army would be needed throughout the present fiscal year. Unless the bill was passed there would be no provision for the maintenance of the troops. He believed the bill should pass just as it came from the commutate.

believed the bill should pass just as it came from the committee.

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) followed in the same, strain. He opposed any amendment to the bill, believing that there should be no attempt at construing the terms of the Volunteer Army law, which, he said, were susceptible of a double meaning relating to the term of the service of the volunteer icroses. Nothing should be done to embarrass or restrict the Administration in securing the fruits of the war.

should be done to embarrass or restrict the Administration in securing the fruits of the Walt.

Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.) moved to amend the bill by declaring that nothing in the hill should be construed as affecting in any way the terms of the Volunteer Army law. Section 4 of that iaw, he said, fixes the term of service of the yolunteers at two years, or until the purposes for which they were enlisted had been secomplished, or while war was imminent. If a treaty of peace is ratified, as every one confidently hopes it will be, within the life of this Congress, the House should not appropriate for the services of the volunteers after March 4 without assuring them that nothing was intended to modify the terms of their enlistment. McRae said he would not feel so seriously on the question were it not for the fact that the President in his measage to Congress stated that he intended to muster out the volunteer army as soon as the regular army was increased to a sufficient force to enable him to substitute them for the volunteer army, were opposed to the establishment of a large regular standing army, and it is not right, fair or just to hold them in foreign zarrisons or in local gamps until the legislation to secure increased force in the regular army has been enacted. He did not believe there was anything in the law which warranted the President in keeping the volunteers in service until the army was increased.

Mr. Cannon—Are the gentleman and his side prepared to vote now to increase the army to a size to meet the necessities of the situation?

Mr. McRae—We have always voted everything the Administration asked in the prosecution of the war, and are ready to do so now. We are opposed to a large standing army, and deny the right of the President to keep the volunteers in service until a large standing army is secured. All we ask is that, upo

declaration of peace, when the volunteers have performed their part of the contract, they shall be released.

Mesers. Cox (Rep., Tenn.) and Bland (Dem., Mo.) advocated the amendment of Mr. McHae, and was followed by Mr. Hemminway (Rep., Ind.) in opposition thereto. He said becould not understand the attitude of the gentleman on the other side who insisted that the volunteer forces should be mustered out, leaving the Government without the means or bower to properly protect the territory it possessed. Certainly no one would say that the 25,000 regular troops were sufficient for the needs of the country.

Mr. Bland—Is the gentleman in favor of

country, Bland-Is the gentleman in favor of ar. Biand—is the gentleman in favor of holding the volunteers, right or wrong, until the regular army is increased?

Mr. Hemminway—I am in favor of holding the volunteers under the terms of the law under which they enlisted, and none else. The volunteers army water har heading the law in the results are the results and the results are the results a under which they enlisted, and none else. The volunteer army were not here asking to be discharged, and they should be held as long as their services were needed. That much they were perfectly willing to grant the country.

much they were perfectly willing to grant the country.

Mr. Dockery (Dem.. Mo.) said he hoped the law would be construed to provide for the mustering out of the volunteers when peace shall have been declared, but there was certainly pothing in the bill that thanged existing law in that regard. It there were, he said, it was obnoxious to the rule that forbade the presence in an appropriation bill of any provision changing existing law.

Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.), who weighs about 230 pounds, said if the gentleman from Illinois (Cannon) will agree to this amendment, which merely puts in words what he says the law means, we will all fall in his arms and rejoice."

. Cannon-I'll have to be excused. [Laugh-

Mr. Cannon—I'll have to be excused. [Laughter.]

After further debate, and when the bill was under consideration for amendment, Mr. Cannon moved to appropriate \$3,000,000 for a contingent fund for the army. This, he said was necessary to neet the contingencies that were likely to arise within the next six months and which could not be foreseen. The amendment was agreed to.

Ar. King (Dem., Utah) moved to amend by limiting the application of the appropriation to the payment of volunteers after March 31. The amendment was rejected without a division.

The amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. Allen (Dem., Misa.) offered an amendment limiting the use of the appropriation for the pay of volunteers to three months subsequent to the ratification of a treaty of peace. It was disagreed to, 51 to 71.

The items comprising the paragraph covering expenditures in the Ordinance Department of the army were increased by the sum of \$4.32.500, making the total appropriation for that department \$1.100,000. These changes were agreed upon this morning at a conference between the sub-committee in change of the bill and the Chief of the Ordinance Department.

When the point in the bill was reached at which Mr. McBae desired to insert the amendment he had proposed earlier in the day, it was reaches follows:

Frowled, that nothing in this act shall be con-Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to change, extend, or modify the provisions of section 4 of the act of April 22, 1898, and subsequent acts.

Mr. Cannon said that, believing the amendment meant nothing and could not affect the bill one way or another, he had no objection to it, and it was adorted without division.

An item authorizing the employment of eighteen additional police for the Capitol and grounds, making sixty-seven in all, was stricken from the bill by a vote of 84 to 68.

The bill was then reported to the House, and, as amended, passed without a division.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Bounte Votes 43 to 15 to Take It Up—Bill to Abrogate Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Washington this atternoon for Savannah, whence he will embark for Havana on board the transports. Dee. 8.—On motion of Mr. Morsan (Dem., Ala.) the Senate to-day voted to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill, and it will be the regular business before the Senate until it is disposed of. The motion was antagonized by Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. Dak.), who moved to adjourn. This was defeated by the following vote:

Yata—Massra, Bais, Caffery, Cockrell, Hoar, Lindow, Mills, Pattianne, Ractins, Sulliean, Tellera, Willian, Pattianne, Ractins, Sulliean, Tellera, Sulliean, Tellera, Sulliean, Tellera, Sulliean, Tellera, Sulliean, Tellera, Bais, Fasianta, Fasiane, Ravy, Burrows, Burixia, Cannon, Caster, Chilica, Clay, Cullon, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Fasiants, Fasia

MONEY FOR ARMY AND NAVY | the result of the vote. It was so decisive that the general opinion is that there will be no attempt to displace the measure in favor of an of less importance. It may be sidetracked temporarily by the appropriation bills or othe matters of necessary legislation, but as against all ordinary bills and resolutions the Nicaragus Canal must have the right of way until

Previous to this action it was ordered that an our of to-day's session be given to pension

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) called attention to the vicious system of passing such bills with only half a dozen Senators present and without the reading of the reports. Recent events, he said. had obliterated all sectional differences arising out of the civil war and the people were again united-one country and one treasury.

out of the civil war and the people were again united—one country and one treasury. But the time had gone by when Southern Senators could allow this "wholesale apoliation of the Treasury." Thirty-three years after the war the expenditures for pensions were still increasing until they now reached \$199,000,000. Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), Chairman of the Pension Committee, explained that the increase of pensions took place under general laws, and that the special pension acts had very little effect on the increase.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of pension bills, and after nineteen had been passed, a little less rapidly than usual, the absence of a quorum was suggested by Mr. Vest. There were then not more than twenty Senators present; but during the roll call the number was increased to forty-eight (over a quorum), and the reading of pension bills was continued. At the close of the hour twenty-six bills had been passed.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Vest, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to prohibit any person holding a judicial or legislative office under the Government of the United States from being appointed by the President as commissioner or agent of the Government.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) offered a resolution, which was laid on the table temporarily, declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the President should enter into negotiations with the Government of Great Britain for the purpose of abrogating or modifying the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as far as it may be deemed to prevent the United States from owning, constructing, controlling or operating an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) presented the memorial of Cardinal Gibbons, for himself and on behalf of the other Catholic Archibishops of the United States, for the reopening of the Indian contract school question, for an inquiry by a committee of Congress of the schools operated under both the Government and the contract systems.

under both the Government and the contract systems.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) introduced the Army Reorganization bill, which was prepared at the War Department and introduced in the House yesterday by Chairman Hull. It fixes the strength of the army at 100,000 men.

Mr. Vest offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and five members of the House to inquire into the charges that have been "made in the public press, over the signatures of responsible parties, that improper and corrupt means have been used to secure contracts from the Government for the purchase of vessels for the navy and for the furnishing of clothing and other necessary articles for the army of the United States during the war with Spain at excessive and exorbitant rates."

The Senate adjourned until Monday. and exorbitant rates."

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. New York Postmasters-Promotions in the Navy and Marine Corps. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-President McKinley

sent the following nominations to the Senate

thur I. Brown, Belfast, New York-Eugene Vreeland, Dundee; E. Watty Cushman, Hamilton; F. A. Edwards, Holley; J. Dales Tuller, Jordan; George L. Thompson, Kings Park; Millard D. McNeil, Oxford Matthew Taylor, Schenectady. Pennsylvania-William E. Boot, Cambridge Springs; John H. Bishop, Millersville, Vermont-Barney Cannon, Jr., Bel-

Navy—Surgeon Neison M. Ferebee, to be a Medical Inspector: Passed Assistant Surgeon Isaac W. Kite, to be a Surgeon: Daniel Beebe of Minnesota, Cary Lang-horne of Virginia, Jerome S. Chaffee of New York, Frederick L. Benton of Naw York, Will M. Garion of Iowa, Frank E. McCullough of California, Francis M. Furlong of the District of Columbia, Granville L. Angeny of Massachusetts, William H. Bell of Wiscon-in, Holton C. Curl of California, William L. Bell of alifornia and Richard C. Holcombe of New York, to be Assistant Surgeons: Paymaster Joseph Wester and sin, Holton C. Curl of California, William L. Bell of alfornia and Richard C. Holcombe of New York, to be Assistant Engeons; Paymaster Joseph Foster and Theodore S. Thompson, to be Pay Inspectors: Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank T. Arms, to be a Paymaster; Assistant Paymaster From T. Arms, to be a Paymaster; Assistant Paymaster; Pay Inspector Edward Bellows, to 1e Paymaster; Pay Inspector Edward Bellows, to 1e Paymaster; Paymaster; George C. Schafer of the District of Columbia and Theodore J. Arms of New York, to be Assistant Paymasters; Passed Assistant Engineers Frank W. Bartlett, Frederick C. Bieg and Howard Gage, to be Chief Engineers; Robert Edward Steele of Louisiana and Curtis Hoyt Dickens of New Hampshire, to be Chapmans; Asron N. Skinner of Illinois, to be professor of mathematics; Assistant Naval Gonstructors Richmond P. Hobson, George H. Rock, Thomas F. Ruhm, Lawrence Spear and Frank S. Sahm, to be Naval Constructors; James W. G. Walker of Massachusetts, Andrew Cunningram of New York, Harry H. Rosseau of Pennsylvania and Fred Thompson of the District Octombia, to be civil engineers.

Marine Corps.—First Lieut, Charles A. Doyen, to be Captain; Second Lieut Anstin R. Davis, to be First Lieutenant: Major Robert L. Meade, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Also various appointments made during the

Also various appointments made during the recess, including the following, which failed of action by the Senate at last session: Receivers of Public Money-David L. Geyer of Ohio, at Roswell, N. M.; Frederick C. McKinley of New Mexico: at Guthric, Oklahoma: Sarvent S. Mor-

ton, at Ban Francisco.
Indian Agents—Frederick B. Sprigu of Utica, N. Y.,
Nevada agency, Nevada; Charles McNicholls of Hilinois, Colorado River agency, Arizona. lines, Colorade River agency, Arizona.

Also that of Charles J. Keyes of Texas, Indian agent at Fort Apache agency. Arizona, which was rejected by the Schate at the summer session and who was reappointed in the receas. The opposition to these appointments was principally owing to their being non-residents of the States in which the offices were situated.

President McKinley Chosen Honorary Member of the Geographic Society.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- A delegation repreenting the National Geographic Society of Washington visited President McKinley to-day to formally notify him of his election as an honto formally notify him of his election as an honorary member of the society. The visitors were W. J. McGee of the Bureau of American Ethnology, F. H. Newell of the Geological Survey, Prot. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau; Col. Henry F. Biount, and Charles J. Dell. They told the President that the society had offered him this honor in view of his distinguished instrumentality in the recent changes infeirling leggraphy. They added that the society recognized also his advocacy of the humane principles on which the American nation is founded and on which the recent war against Spain was conducted. President McKinley is one of fourteen honorary members of the Geographic Society, the others being in most cases distinguished geographers and explorers.

The Seating of Judge McComas as Senator May Be Contested.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Democrats of the Senate are preparing to contest the seating of Judge Louis E. McComas in the next Congress as a Senator from Maryland. Judge McComas was elected to succeed Senator Gorman. For several years he has been sitting on the bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and his opponents charge that as a Federal Judge in Washington he cannot at the same time be a resident of Maryland. It is understood that Judge McComas has given the matter some attention, and in reply says that no residence restriction is placed on Judges of the District of Columbia courts. He claims to have also observed all the citizenship laws of Maryland. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The Democrats of the

of Resigning.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Morrill of Vermont, "the father of the Senate," denies the report that he would resign were it not for the importance of his vote to the opponents of the pease treaty. He says he has no intention of resigning and that he has not announced what his attitude on the treaty is.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-Major George H. Hopkins, military aid to the Secretary of War. left Washington this afternoon for Savannah,

ALGER AND BRECKINRIDGE THE SECRETARY RESPONDS TO THE

GENERAL'S CRITICISMS. eral Was Not "Beally Emasculated," but That Gen. Breckinridge Himself Served in That Capacity During the War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-The testimony of dajor-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge before the War Investigating Commission, in which he criticised the action of the War Department with reference to the office of the Inspector-General, has called forth a reply from Secretary of War Alger. Gen. Breekinridge said in his testimony that "the office of Inspector-General had really been emasculated," and that its work had been curtailed by an order providing that all reports of Assistant Inspectors-General of the army should be sent to the Adjutant-General and by him trans-Breckinridge explained that besides himself nearly all of his assistants had been sent into the field and during the operations there was no head at the department to receive the reports of the Inspectors except the Adjutant-

In responding to these statements Secre tary Alger writes Chairman Dodge as fol-

lows:
"The General Order of June 27, prescribing rules for the guidance of Inspectors-General, was drawn by Inspector-General Sanger, and under date of June 7 was approved by Inspector-General Breckinridge, in an indorsement written at Tampa. The only change made in the original draft related to forwarding of inspection reports. In accordance with longestablished regulations. it was provided for the transmission of these reports through the office of the Adjutant-General. It is proper here to note that there is not, at this time, in this office or in that of the Adjutant-General. a single inspection report, every one having been promptly referred to the Inspector-Gen

"It will be noticed that Gen. Breckinridge continued to serve in the Inspector-General's Department, with the rank of Major-General of Volunteers, for several months; after the outbreak of the war; in fact, nearly up to the time when hostilities ceased. It is also of record that Gen. Breckisridge, as early as April 30, recommended every officer in the Inspector-General's Department for commissions as general officers in the volunteer army. Four of these, officers were commissioned as such. The senior Colonel, George A. Burton, then remaining for duty with the regular establishment, was ordered to Washington for duty and put in charge of the

Inclosed in the communication were copies of the orders mentioned. The order of June 27 makes provision for the assignment of offi-1 says: "Commanding Generals of armies

cers to fill temporary vacanoles. Paragraph 1 saye: "Commanding Generals of armies, army corps, divisions, and geographical departments may detail officers from their commands for such duty, reporting their action to the Adjutant-General of the army for the information of the War Department, subsequently to be transmitted to the Inspector-General of the army for record."

Paragraphs 5 and 6, which provoked Gen. Breckinridge's criticism, are as follows:

"An Inspector-General, or acting linspector-General, will not give orders unless specially authorized to do so, and then only in the name of the superior, giving such authority. He will report with strict impartiality all irregularities coming under his notice, as well as the remedies applied to correct them, and will refrain from informal conversation or comment upon subjects of inspection or investigation. When in the course of an inspection an inspecting matters affecting the public service, he will communicate such information respecting matters affecting the public service, he will ecommunicate such information in an oral or written special report.

"All non-confidential inspection reports will be forwarded through regular channels to the Adjutant-General of the army, when irregularities, deficiencies, or misconduct are reported, the several commanders will state, in forwarding the reports, what remedies have been or will be applied to correct them."

In another communication Secretary Algertransmits all the reports in the Inspector-General's department relating to the war with Spain. By way of explanation he says:

"So many of the officers of the Inspector-General's department have been absent in command of troops that no general inspection has been made under orders from this office. Frequent inspections have been made by brigade, division and corps inspectors and rendered to the corps commanders. These have been called for, and when received will be referred to you in accordance with request already made."

The reports of Major-Gen. Breckinridge are give

mit his report. Gan. Breckinridge went to Chickamauga, and while there made a number of interesting reports showing the troops to be poorly equipped and badly organized. It was while performing this work that he received, on June 3, an order from Gen. Miles to report to him at Tampa as soon as possible.

A week after his arrival at Chickamauga he reported to the War Department that there was only one-field division hospital because of inferior and inadequate tentage: five cots and less than a dozen of each kind of hospital furniture for a command of 30,000 men. Some patients were lying on straw. Surgical dressings and simple accessories for surgical operations were borrowed or purchased. Some hospital water looked milky. The medical corps feit the need of a larger organization.

In another telegram he said that the struggle and delay in supplies were still apparent and that the more inexperienced suffered. "In the Second Division two regiments are without arms, and guards walk posts with wands."

While at Port Tampa Gen. Breckinridge called attention to the opinion of medical official called a

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cers that the troops would suffer on what were considered badly arranged or lil-adapted transports. The day following, on June 12, he wrote to Gen. Sanger, Acting Inspector-General in Washington, saying that the discomfort of the men seemed enhanced by the unsystematic and unsupervised methods or lack of inspections of volunteers by carable inspectors. He said: "Even the preliminary inspection of transports by officers of this department does not seem to take place, and withresults easily anticipated."

In a later and fuller report he again refers to the provisions for Inspectors General, saying;

in a later and fuller report he again refers to the provisions for Inspectors-General, saying;

It might even appear that the functions of the Inspector-General's department and the duties of inspectors individually were in nearly absolute abeyance when the order was being formulated and the party started from Washington to visit the camp, and the results were natent. Neither the department nor district system of assignment of inspectors fully fits the requirements of war, and the law for volunteers assigns them to corps and divisions. The number of Inspectors-General is noticeably inadequate. Indeed, there are none authorized by law for brigades. To deprive the troops and subordinate general officers of the services so essential to their comfort and efficiency seems hardly fair when patriotic ditizens are called from their ordinary vocations and have to undergo unwonted bardships and discomforts, which are enhanced into trials and miseries by the absence of an adequate force of inspectors, whose duty it is to see each man and find out what is wrong and remedy it.

\* \* Perhaps whatever foundation exists for the newspaper stories of suffering among the men for food, &c., may be partially attributed to a lack all along the line of an early and adequate supply of capable and authorized inspectors, and if that is so, perhaps other injuries from the same source must be expected—too manifold and self-evident to be detailed here.

In another report Gen. Breckinridge criticised pointedly the management of an army by office bureaus. He advocated the appointment of what he termed a strategic staff, such as all Continental armies possess, absolutely disconnected from all entanglements or organic connection with any other branch of the line or staff, but equally in touch with all. The report says:

The overwhelming details of returns and records and requisitions and accounts and secunts.

ganic connection with any other branch of the ine or staff, but equally in touch with all. The report says:

"The overwhelming details of returns and reports and requisitions and accounts and special orders and correspondence which legitimately devolve upon our present bureaus, must cling to them as fatally as the poisonous shirt of Nessus. But the higher general staff our service needs should be free from all this, so that its highest trained military officers can give their unalvided attention to the systematic preparation and execution of every important military affair in easy mastery of all necessary knowldege, so they are the quiet right-nand of the Executive, and then their one word mobilize means and accomplishes more than can mountains of less skiifully directed and perfectly organized and single-headed work. It is respectfully submitted that Major-Gen. Otis or some superior officer could organize such a staff and prove its invaluable services to our country. Such a staff has, in other countries, been called the brains of the army. It is instinct with horsemanship and work in the open rather than office deaks and the combinations they instinctively effect."

SENATOR HOAR'S STATE OF MIND. Colleagues Speculate on His Vote

Against Taking Up the Canal Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- Notwithstanding the paramount importance of giving the Nicaragua Canal bill a parliamentary status in the Senate if it is to be passed this session, two Republican Senators were found willing to vote for Senator Pettigrew's motion to adjourn to prevent the consideration of Senator Morgan's

Senator Pettigrew's motion to adjourn to prevent the consideration of Senator Morgan's motion to make the Nicaragus bill the regular order. One of the Republican Senators who so voted was Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, and his action has aroused as much interest and speculation as his attitude on the Hawailan question last session and his present course with regard to the subject of expansion and the treaty of peace.

Some of the Senators are inclined to think that Mr. Hoar firds himself in the same state of mind over the canal question as he did last session in the earlier stages of the Hawaiian debate. A colleague to-day recalled the fact that hast winter, after it had become apparent to every schoolboy in the land that war was inevitable. Senator Hoar pooh-poohed the idea, and said that Senators who were being frightened into the idea that Spain would dare to attack the United States or that the United States would allow itself to be led into a war with Spain or any other nation, must have lost the last shred of common sense and judgment. When he saw that the Hawaiian resolutions, which he had opposed, were bound to pass, he began to wabble. One day a brother Senator asked him what he really thought about Hawaiian annexation and he answered:

"Well, whenever I listen to an argument for it, I am against it, I am for it."

The last speech that Benator Hoar heard must have been against it, because he voted for the resolutions. Now his Republican colleagues declare that notwithstanding his apparent opposition to expansion and his hobnoblying with the opponents of a treaty of peace and the Nicaragua Canal, he will vote for both.

Each day the sentiment grows stronger in the Senate that the peace treaty will be ratified

office. Frequent inspections have been made by brigade, division and corps inspectors and rendered to the corps commanders. These have been called for, and when received will be referred to you in accordance with request already made."

The reports of Major-Gen. Breckinridge are given in full. On May 17 he was ordered to Chickamauga Park. The order directed him to visit different camping places from Chickamauga to Key West and make inspection of proops and camps. On completion of this duty he was to return to Washington and submit his report. Gen. Breckinridge went to Chickamauga, and while there made a number of interesting reports showing the troops to be a carray this calendar, and if the plans of the leaders don't go a stray this calendar is the one that will be stuck to during the session.

Contract for Carrying Mails to Porto Rico. Washington, Dec. 8.-The Postmaster-General to-day awarded the contract for carrying the mails between this country and Porto Rico for the year beginning Jan. 1, 1889, to the New York and Porto Rican Steamship Company of New York city. The contract calls for three sailings per month from New York, and the amount to be paid is \$43,000 per annum.

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WHO GETS O'BRIEN'S PLACE?

SENATE MUST CONFIRM IF ROOSE-

Sepublicans Point Out That It Might Be Difficult to Get a Democrat Confirmed-No Confirmation Required if O'Brien Resigns Now and Black Appoints. In announcing a week ago the forthcoming esignation of Supreme Court Justice O'Brien. THE SUN pointed out that the appointment of his successor, should it fall to Gov. Roosevelt, would require the consent of the Senate. This seems to have been overlooked by some of the

politicians. The Constitution says: "The official terms of the Justices of the Supreme Court shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election When a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by ex piration of term in the office of Justice of the Su greme Court, the same shall be filled for a full term at the next general election, happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and until the vacancy shall be so filled, the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in session, or, if not in session, the Governor may fill such vacancy by appointment which shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled." Republicans who believe that Justice Cohen

and not Justice Daly should succeed Justice O'Brien said yesterday afternoon that according

to their information, not one of the twenty-three Democrats in the Senate would vote to confirm Justice Daly, and that it would be a highly in-teresting and difficult job to induce the twentyseven Republican Senators to vote solidly for Justice Daly's confirmation. Indeed, it was asserted that many up-State Republican Senators who come from the Republican strongholds which stood so gallantly by Col. Rooosvelt on election day could not be induced to vote for Daly instead of Cohen. The up-State Republican Senators, it was positively declared would break; not but that they have the highest estimation of Justice Daly, but because they believe that Justice Cohen is equally upright, honorable and learned, and, moreover, is a Republican at the same time. Besides, it was added, these up-State Republicans haven't much regard for Democrats in any fashion; party lines are drawn tightly in the country districts. The up-State Republican Senators have also been furnished with the following list of Supreme Court Justices in the First Judicial Department who are Democrats: Charles H. Van Brunt, term expires Dec. 31, 1905; David S. Leventritt, term expires Dec. 31, 1913; George H. Andrews, term expires Dec. 31, 1913; James Fitzgerald, term expites Dec. 31, 1913; Edward J. O'Brien, term expires Dec. 31, 1901; Abra ham R. Lawrence, term expires Dec. 31, 1901; George L. Ingraham, term expires Dec. 31, 1905; Charles H. Truax, term expires Dec. 31, 1909: Frederick Smyth, term expires Dec. 31. 1909; Charles F. MacLean, term expires Dec. 31, 1909; Francis M. Scott, term expires Dec. 31, 1911; P. Henry Dugro, term expires Dec. 31, 1900; John J. Freedman, term expires Dec. 31, 1904; David McAdam, term expires Dec. 31, 1904; Henry A. Gildersleeve, term expires Dec. 31, 1905; Henry B. Beekman, term expires Dec. 31, 1908; Henry W. Bookstaver, term expires Dec. 31, 1800; Henry Bischoff, Jr., term expires Dec. 31, 1903; Roger A. Pryor, term expires Dec. 31, 1905; Leonard A. Giegerich, erm expires Dec. 31, 1906, and Miles Beach, term expires Dec. 31, 1907. It thus appears that all twenty-three of the Supreme Court Juslices of the First Department are Democrats. It is because of this situation, it was said, the Republican Senators could not be held in line to confirm the nomination of Justice Daly.

The effort was renewed yesterday to induce Justice O'Brien to resign before Dec. 31 and give the appointment of his successor to Gov. Black. It is stated by certain Republicans who supported Gov. Black for renomination in the Saratoga Convention that if Gov. Black has the naming of Justice O'Brien's successor he will reappoint Justice Cohen. The friends of Governor-elect Roosevelt do not believe that Gov. Black would in the closing hours of his administration commit what might be construed as an act of political discourtesy in view of the declaration of Mr. Roosevelt in favor of Justice Daly. But the Cohen men say that Gov. Black could appoint Justice Cohen to the vacancy without hindrance, whereas, should Justice O'Brien give the appointment of his successor to Gov. Roosevelt, there might be complica tions over the effort to appoint Justice Daly.

DISTURBANCES IN HAVANA.

Cubans and Spanish Soldiers Clash in the Streets-Castellanos Interferes. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

HAVANA, Dec. 7, via Key West, Dec. 8.-Fist fights between Cubans and Spaniards continue to take place daily. Yesterday afternoon the Spanish battalion of Colon came into the city to embark for Spain. Some officers of the battalion met a Cuban officer on Obispo street and arrested him, after they had torn off his hat and slapped his face. Other Cuban officers came to the resucc and a fight ensued. No weapons were used. The Cubans got the worst of it, but the arrested officer escaped.

Last night a Spanish Lieutenant of the same battalion came to the sidewalk in front of the Central Park, where Cubans are accustomed to promenade at evening. With twenty soldiers of his battalion, armed with rifles and bayonets, he occupied the sidewalk and posted fifty more men at the park. A Cuban officer passed by and the Spanish Lieutenant tore off

the Cuban's hat and kicked him. A crowd of Cubans gathered. The Lieutenant ordered his soldiers to beat the crowd, which they did. More soldiers of the Colon battalion came and with them Lieut.-Col. Paez, shouting "Viva España! We have not been vanquished. Death to traitors!" Cubans from different quarters then came

armed to attack the Spaniards. Second Chief of Police Trujillo Monagas arrived and told the Spanish Lieutenant to withdraw. The Lieutenant answered: "I am a soldier. I don't care for the police. I want to fight the insurgents here." Truillo spoke by telephone to Captain-Gen-

eral Castellanos, explaining the situation, Castellanos sent his own son with an order to the Lieutenant to go immediately to the pal-

Castellanos has issued orders to cover with troops the entrance to San Bafael and Prado streets to avoid trouble.

NAVY YARD NOTES.

The Massachusetts and Brooklyn to Sail for Hampton Roads To-Morrow. The transport Resolute left the navy yard in brooklyn for Philadelphia yesterday morning. The battleship Massachusetts and the cruiser ooklyn are expected to sail for Hampton Roads to-morrow to join the North Atlantic

The cruiser New Orleans, which is being fitted The cruiser New Orleans, which is being fitted up with a steam-heating apparatus, will also poin the squadron in a few days.

The Princeton Alumni Association will visit the yard to-morrow and present to the gunboat Princeton a ship's bell of solid bronze. On the outer surface of the bell is a picture of Nassau Hall, with athletic sports forming the decorations on the opposite side. Framed pictures of the university buildings will also be presented, as well as a valuable library of 600 volumes. The presentation address will be made by President M. Taylor Pyne, and Commander Gifford H. West will accept the gifts.

Company I of the Third New York Mus-

OLEAN, N.Y., Dec. 8.—Company I of the Third' New York was mustered out at the Olean armory to-day. The 102 members received an average of \$65 each, exclusive of ration money, which will be paid later. Company I left Olean May I, and was stationed at Camps Black, Alger and Meade. Four members died in service. The company returned to Olean Sept. 13, Five of the men refanisted in the Ninth Infantry of the regular army and one enlisted in the navy.

The Potomac at Portsmouth, N. H. Exerus, N. H., Dec. S.—The United States teamer Potomac arrived at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, this morning. She is to go out of

Dr. M. L. Ravitch, of Lexington, Ky., writes: "I have tried Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and find it to be the best on the market, in fact, I would not take any other. In weak, anæmic women with delicate stomachs or intestinal troubles It is the best tonic."

## Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

The Amateur League Elects Officers and Makes Plans for the Season.

The proposal to enlarge the league by adnitting other clubs provoked a heated discussion at the annual meeting of the Amateur Hockey League at the New York A. C. last night. When the roll was called the following elegates answered:

B. Bogert, B. B. Wallace and J. Fenwick, New York A. C.; Howard Drakely and J. De C. Ireland, Brock-lyn Skating Club, William H. Truax and J. Williams, Montolair A. C.; H. H. Stoddard and A. Knowlson, Hockey Club of New York; W. A. Larned and W. Callender, St. Micholas Skating Club; Charles J. Mc-Guire, Crescent A. C.

Guire, Crescent A. C.

In the absence of President Bartow S.

Weeks, Howard Drakely took the chair. Applications for membership in the league had been received from the South Orango Field Glub, the St. Louis Hockey Club and the Quaker City Hockey Club. The latter sent on President George W. Orton and Segretary W. O'Brien to urge its admission. There was considerable difference of opinion about letting the Quakers in, but in the end the arguments of the opposition prevailed. No disposition was shown to shirk a match with the Philadel-phians, and after a long discussion the following resolution was passed:

Resolved. This the winner of the league champion-

Resolved. That the winner of the league champion-ship holds itself open to a challeuge from the win-ner of any organized league in the United States up to March 20.

her of any organized league in the United States up to March 20.

As the St. Louis Club expresses its intention of coming East after national honors, the above resolution will open the way for a series of interesting competitions in the spring. It was decided not to commence the championship series until after Jan. I, and the President was empowered to appoint a committee, consisting of one member from each club, to draw up the schedule. The following clubs have signified their intention of being represented by teams: New York A. C., St. Nicholas S. C., Brooklyn S. C., Hockey Club of New York and Montclair A. C. The following officers were elected:

Bartow S. Weeks, President; W. A. Larned, St. Richolas S. C., Vice-President; Howard Drakely, Brooklyn S. C., Secretary-Treasurer; A. Knowlson, Hockey Club of New York; W. H. Triax, Montclair A. C., and J. S. Garvin, Brooklyn S. C., Executive Committee.

New Scheme to Control Bievele Racing. Another blow was struck at the power of the A. W. yesterday afternoon by the element that believes the control of racing should be in new hands. Track owners, managers and clubs engaged in the active promotion of racng were represented, and these decided to launch the National Cyclin Rese decided to launch the National Cycling Association with the primary object of taking charge of hicycle racing in all States east of the Mississippi River, except Louisiana. Another meeting is called for Jan. 4 and in the interval a commit-tee will prepare a constitution. Officers were elected as follows:

elected as follows:
Charles A. Johnson, Buffalo, President; C. D. Bloemecke, Vallsburg, N. J., First Vice-President; Fred House, Harlem Wheelmen, New York city, Second Vice-President; A. G. Batcheider, New York, Chairman of Board of Control; R. T. Kelser, Hartford, Chairman of District A. embracing all of New England; Walter Wilson, Buffalo, Chairman of District B, embracing New York and New Jersey; J.D. Lasley, Chairman of District C, embracing the Southern Middle States; George Dalt, Jacksonville, Chairman of District D, embracing the Southern States; Charles P. Root, Chicago, Chairman of District E, embracing the Northwestern States.

The first of the three big special handicap shoots t live birds of the East Side Gun Club of Newark was successfully held yesterday on the grounds of traps and L. H. Japhet, who won the New Jersey State clay bird championship on Wednesday at the big Bergen County Gun Club tournament, killed ten straight and won premier honors. The scores: First Event—Club shoot, 10 live birds per man, modified Hurlingham rules, 28 yards 'rise—Louis H. Japhet, 7 points, 10; Wilkiam H. Hassinger, 7 points, 9; Thomas H. Larkey, 7 points, 8; Banuel A. Castle, 7 points, 8; J. V. Johnson (guest), 8; Dr. George V. Hudson, 7 points, 8; Frank Perment, 6 points, 8; H. V. Fischer, 6 points, 8; Herman Otten, 7 points, 7; Br. E. Mulvaney, 6 points, 7; Bernard Clinchard, 6 points, 7; Thr. Richoldt, 5 points, 7; Christopher Feigenspan, Jr., 7 points, 7; F. Seitz, 5 points, 6, 20. traps and L. H. Japhet, who won the New Jerse

Christopher Feigenspan, Jr., 7 points, 7; F. Seitz, 5 points, 8.

Second Event—Scratch aweepstakes, five live birds, 28 yards, three moneys; entrance fee, 82, birds extra—Thomas H. Larkey, 5; T. Leutheimer, 8; L. H. Japhet, 5; H. Otten, 5; J. S. Duston, 4; W. H. Hassinger, 4; T.; H. Richards, 3; B. Clinchard, 4; J. V. Johnson, 4; C. W. Feigenspan, 4.

Over 500 asphalt targets were thrown at the postponed shooting events of the Brooklyn Gun Club yesterday at the Union Course. John H. Martin captured the club shoot, smashing 17 out of his alloited string of 25. The scores follow:

First Event—Club Shoot, 25 targets per man, 16 yards riae—John H. Martin, 17; Leuis Harrison, 16; J. Lane, 18; H. B. Davis, 18; John P. Miliken, 11.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 8.—The shooting match yesterday between Dr. Smith of this, ity and J. A. B. Filliott of Kansas City, 100 birds, for \$100 a side, was won by Elliott by a score of 91 to 84.

Wrestling. The Pastime A. C. tried the experiment of holding an open amateur wrestling tournament in its club ones, Sixty-sixth street and East River, last night. fair-sized crowd was present. It was the intention of the club to make it a two-night struggle, but owing to lack of entries the competi-tion was finished last night. Strange to say the tion was finished last night. Strange to say the Pastimes contributed only one entry. All told only seven men weighed in. Only one class, between 145 pounders, was decided. The feature was the struggle between A. Mellinger, St. Bartholomew A. C., and E. Holm, German American A. C. These lads wrestled for over an hour. The contests were catch-as-catch-can style. Bummary:
First Bout—E. Holm, German-American A. C., defeated B. Rheinhart, Bay Ridge A. C., in 5 minutes and 2 seconds.

Becond Bout—G. Jansen, Pastime A. C., defeated M. Jasger, Gus Bose A. C., in 2 minutes and 52 3-5 seconds.

seconds.

Third bout—A. Mellinger, St. Eartholomew A. C., threw C. Mitchell, Cornell A. C., in 14 minutes and Second.

Fourth Bout—E. Holm threw G. Jansen in 4 min-ties 44 2-5 seconds.

Fifth Bout—A. Mellinger threw J. Ginty, Cable A. C., in 10 4-5 seconds.

Football Notes.

L. W. C. and H. C. B.—I. B wins. 2. C. wins.

Easton, Dec. S.—Edward G. Bray was to-day elected captain of the Lafayette College football tram next year. Bray graduated at the Trenton, N. J., High School in 1898, and entered Lafayettes in the fall. He was soon the regular full back on the varsity team. His fine work that year won the day for Lafayette over University of Pennsylvania, and this year he snatched victory from defeat in the second Lehigh game. He is one of the most popular men in college and the best all-round athlete. L. D. Chidsey, Jr., has been elected assistant manager of the eleven. Manager Bruen is critically ill with proumonia.

The postponed championship game of football of

has been elected assistant manager of the eleven. Manager Bruen is critically ill with pneumonia.

The postponed championship game of football of the National Association League series between the Centreville A.C. and Arlington A. A. was decided at Bayonns on Tuesday. A high wind swept over the field. Winters, for the Centrevilles, played a brilliant game in the first half, saving many dangerous shots for goal. In the first half, the rilingtons, with the wind in their favor, played an aggressive game and scored a great on a fine shot by Hichmond. They failed to place any figures to their oredit in the second half. The Centrevilles did not score in the first half, but on aboots by Oliver and Sargent scored Z goals in the second half. The final score was: Centreville, 2 goals; Arlington, I goal.

The National Association Football League held a meeting yesterday at 100 Veser street. The game between the Arlington A. A. and True Blues of Faterson, which was scheduled for Nov. 15 at Paterson, caused a heated discussion. The game between the Routinhood and the Sayand at Paterson on a date to be mutually agreed upon by both clubs. The game between the Routinh-Americans of Kewart and the Bayside A.C. of Bayonne, which was polyanded to the indement weather, will be played on the Scotz' first open date at Newary. The Cedar Football Club of Kearny made application for membership to the league, to take the place of the Brooklyn Wanderen.

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Men's Seal Gloves, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15. Men's Seal Caps, \$8, \$10, \$15. Electric Seal Coney Caps, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, Ladies' Fur Hoods, \$9. Men's Beaver Gloves, \$5, \$8, \$10.

Fur and Fur Lined OVERCOATS.

in Mink, Beaver, Astrakhan and other furs, \$30, \$50, \$65, \$70 to \$95; worth \$55, \$85, \$100, \$125 and \$150. Fur Collars and Mufflers, \$3 to \$10, Coachmen's Fur Overcoats, \$10. Fur Robes.

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4.00. Opera Crush Hats, \$4.80 and \$5.80. No middlemen's profits.

Odds and Ends of Sports.

H. Martin, New York.—1. Berkeley School. 2. Berkeley won 2 and lost 0. Trinity won 1 and lost 0. Barnard won 1 and lost 1. Cutler won 9 and lost 1. Dwight won 9 and lost 1. De La Salle Institute won 0 and lost 1. Berkeley defeated Trinity for the championship by the score of 8 to 0. The Aryrle A. A., composed of the cream of the athletic talent of the various schools in the New York Interscholastic A. A., has consolidated with the Empire A. C. of Cutler School, and now has a Joint membership of 115. Active arrangements are being made for the second annual open games next spring. In view of the second annual open games next spring. In view of the fact that a petition has been presented to the Knickerbocker A. C. asking that organization to add a five or ten mile championable even to its programme for Jan. 18, the club has decided to apply to the A. A. U. for permission to give a five mile national championship in conjunction with the meeting.

meeting.

The American Polo League, which was organized here last week, has granted franchises to clubs in New York, Brooklyn. Jersey City, Paterson and Newark. Billy Barnie has secured Oakland Rink, Jersey City, and Gen. John Cephus Chapman is negotiating for the Thirteenth Regiment armory in Brooklyn.

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